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ice, and oxygen.

5. Another large iron and steel works is to be created by the expansion of an old plant in Ciesciokowa. The first three blast furnaces are scheduled to be in operation there by the end of 1953. A large chemical plant is being built to link up with the existing installations. The old iron works in Chorzów is being expanded.
6. In Nowa Huta another rolling mill is to be erected after the completion of the initial construction phase. A rolling mill is under construction in Dobrak. A large new plant for low-temperature coking of brown coal, which will be built near the brown coal deposits of Konin, is scheduled for completion by 1955. A coal tar chemical plant under construction at Końskie (Cocel) is scheduled for completion by the end of 1954. A new plant, which will produce benzene, tar, and ammonia mainly, has started operation at Zdzieszowice. The production of benzene in the coking plants in Blachownia has been increased.
7. The largest Polish synthetic organic chemical installation is in Oświęcim. It produces fuel, methanol, acetic acid, acetaldehyde, and intermediates for plastics. When this installation is completed it will be able to process 1,000,000 metric tons of anthracite. It will also produce low-temperature coke and gases. It will have the largest Polish carbide installation for the manufacture of plastics and synthetic rubber.
8. The installation in Brzeg Dolny (Byhernfurth) is to be developed into a large organic chemicals plant which will produce ethylene, benzene, toluene, naphthalene, acetic acid, dyes, intermediates for the production of dyes and pharmaceuticals, fertilizers, synthetic tanning agents, plastics, carbazole, phenanthrene, and anthracene.
9. A plant for synthetic tanning agents was built in Bydgoszcz (Bromberg). It produces natural tanning agents from oak, pine, and willow bark also.
10. The plant in Kędzierzyn (Heydsbreck) has been enlarged. It produces nitrogen mainly, but it is planned to erect installations for the production of synthetic fatty acids, detergents, plastics, solvents, and paints. Nitrogen plants in Chłapowice, Mosice, and Chorzów have been enlarged also.
11. A plant for organic dyes in Lwajski is scheduled to increase production to 8,000 metric tons by the end of 1955. The plants in Bialsko and Łódź have been enlarged. There is a plant for lacquers and paints in Wrocław (Breslau).
12. The two wood distillation plants in Białystok are to be enlarged by the end of 1955 in order to increase the production of formic acid, acetone, acetic acid, formaldehyde, creosote, wood tar, turpentine, rosin, and methylalcohol.
13. A rayon factory started operations in Jelenia Góra (Hirschberg) in 1952. A large wood pulp and cellulose plant is under construction in Gorzów (Landsterg). Steel and Polan, Polish synthetic fibers, are produced in Gorzów also.
14. In 1949 Polish production of sulfuric acid was slightly less than 280,000 metric tons. The production was obtained about equally from gases of zinc foundries and from pyrites. It is planned to increase production to 540,000 metric tons by 1955. Since the supply from domestic sources will not suffice, Poland will continue to be dependent on imports.
15. As a result particular attention is paid to the production of sulfuric acid from gypsum, since there are abundant deposits of this material available. A factory in Włocław, which was built in 1951, is operating on this basis. Another factory is being built in Białsko which will employ the same production process. The total production of sulfuric acid from gypsum should amount to about 150,000 metric tons.
16. In 1952 a new zinc factory started operations in Bolesław. The total Polish production of pure zinc is scheduled to be about 200,000 metric tons by the end of 1955.

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17. Except for sodium chloride, of which there are abundant deposits, Poland will have to import its chemical raw materials. Soviet Russia can supply these, except for pyrites.
18. The electrode manufacturing plant in Ratibor, the former Siemens-Plania Works, which had been destroyed during the war, is being rebuilt and expanded. It is planned to increase its production of electrodes to 30,000 metric tons by the end of 1955. It is planned to build another coal hydrogenation plant near Opole (Oppeln), which will help decrease Polish imports of gasoline. The gasoline production by Polish oil refineries from domestic and imported petroleum amounts to 500,000 metric tons.
19. The production of sodium carbonate, sodium hydroxide, and chlorine in the plants at Matwy, Borek, and Zabkowice (Frankenstein) has been increased. Another factory for the production of soda and electrolytic caustic is to be built with Russian help.
20. Czechoslovak engineers and technicians are participating in the construction of the coking plant, the ammonium sulfate plant, and other production installations.

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1. Comment: may possibly mean Laziska Gorne in Upper Silesia.